

Saturday Gazette.

WM. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
 CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

Our Office at present is at the Post Office in Bloomfield.

TERMS.

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The money must always accompany the subscription. It will be at our risk if enclosed in presence of Postmaster.

Rates of Advertising moderate. Advertisers will find this a valuable medium.

Special Notices for Saturday evening, Sunday, or following days, should be left at the Post Office on Thursday to insure timely publication.

TOWN MEETINGS.

The Good Old Time.

A regular old-fashioned town-meeting, in these parts, is a thing of the past. Many of us can remember the lively times attending those gatherings, when Bloomfield, Belleville and Montclair were all one township, and when the rustic inhabitants thereof considered town-meeting days as to be ranked with Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and a regular election. When the country-people—for we were all rustics then—gathered from the different parts of the township; strings of farm-wagons, with now and then a carriage among them, were hitched to all the rail-fences in the neighborhood. In fair weather, the school-house, which was the authorized place of gathering, could not contain the voters; so an out-door meeting would be organized, and the business transacted in the open air, with the glorious sun shining for hours on the heads of the interested citizens. In such circumstances, every dark deed of corruption or meanness was thoroughly exposed and ventilated.

Before these meetings, all matters of town interest came for discussion. The roads then, as now, attracted particular attention. How many districts there were at any given time, it would now be hard to tell; but no township-official could hold any influence, unless he knew the bounds of every one of them, the names of every owner, (their name was legion) the condition of the roads, and how much of the tax was worked out. "Worked-out!"

their districts. He was, indeed, an unusually lucky one, who had in his domain some "gentleman" that paid his road-tax in cash. It was much easier, cheaper and pleasanter to work it out! A few days spent socially on the road, in company with one's neighbors, afforded a good opportunity to rest from daily toil. It was an easy way, too, of paying one's tax. The poor-house was an unfeeling subject, when road matters had been settled. The paupers could be dismissed, severally and collectively; their age, parentage, dress, appetite, and what it cost to support them, enquired into; and the "poor-master" hauled over the coals for coming short of his duty in every respect. Office-holders had no privileges in those days, that the citizens in town-meeting assembled were bound to respect.

After the hash of roads and road-masters, paupers and poor-masters had been settled, the Assessor and Collector took their turn. As the former tried to assess each man's property at a lower percentage than the other Assessors of the county, and as the Collector generally waited for taxes with a patience second only to Job's, no such excitement could be stirred up against them as enlivens the discussion of their successors' doings in a modern town-meeting.

Though such may be a tolerably fair picture of a town-meeting of olden time, and some may be inclined to smile at its homeliness and simplicity, there were about it elements of vigorous freedom that did much to establish our national character. A strong practical common-sense, a love of fair dealing, and a sturdy independence were fostered, which made men better citizens and better neighbors.

But a change came; legislative action, interfering as often for harm as for good, introduced the tainted ballot into the town-meeting, and thus, under the guise of a gift, robbed it of its most valuable privilege—the right of free-speech. Now, opinions, written or printed, are put into a box, and counted afterwards; then, the subject was discussed with the living voice, and hands were held up and counted; every man's position was known on any subject that came before the meeting. Now, only a few matters can be determined by the citizens; officers, committees and commissions decide how things shall be done, and superintend the expenditure of public moneys; then, every appropriation, even to individual cases, was acted upon by all.

The old-fashioned town-meeting was the most thoroughly democratic institution in the country. It was a natural outgrowth of the principle expressed in the First Amendment of the Constitution, which guarantees to the people the "freedom of speech," and "the right peaceably to assemble."

"If this is a good school, too, for our youth!"

The boys who gathered on the outskirts of the meeting, or pushed their way through and under the legs of their elders; and particularly those who sat in front of the crowd, on the ground, on the platform, behind the speaker, or even under the Clerk's table, were learning valuable lessons—lessons that few even of the well-educated, learn in foreign lands. Those boys were unconsciously learning to think freely, to direct meetings, to express their thoughts in public. Many a man, eminent in public matters, has taken his first lessons in the American Town-meeting.

The ballot—the highly extolled ballot—did away with much of this. For a long time little was done to remedy the evil. Men seemed to feel that the matter was beyond all help. Lately, however, we have had a substitute, answering almost to the original institution itself. The Town Committee have most wisely called a series of meetings, at which matters of public concern have been thoroughly discussed; and though no legal obligation rests upon the proceedings, the result is felt at the ballot-box on election day, as well as in our legislative halls.

We trust this meeting has become a precedent; and that at proper times and places, and always with a proper spirit, Bloomfield will hereafter hold it as one of her most valuable and cherished institutions.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CABINET.—The following nominations for Cabinet officers were sent to the Senate this week and promptly confirmed: William A. Richardson, to be Secretary of the Treasury; Geo. H. Williams, to be Attorney-General; Hamilton Fish, to be Secretary of State; William W. Belknap, to be Secretary of War; John A. J. Crawford, to be Postmaster-General; Columbus Delano, to be Secretary of the Interior; Geo. M. Robeson, to be Secretary of the Navy; John Goforth, to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

The reason for Mr. Boutwell's resignation is stated in the following graceful and complimentary correspondence:—
 WASHINGTON, March 17, 1873.
 Sir: Having been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts, I tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In severing my official relations with you it is a great satisfaction to me that on all occasions you have given me full confidence and support in the discharge of my public duties. In these four years, my earlier acquaintance with you has ripened into warm personal friendship, which I am confident will remain unbroken.
 I am, yours, very truly,
 (Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. March 17, 1873.
 Hon. George S. Boutwell:

DEAR SIR: In accepting your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, an office which you have filled for four years with much satisfaction to the people, I have been at all times so agreeable to me, and (as I am assured by your letter of resignation) to you also. Your administration of the important trust confided to you four years since has been so admirably conducted as to give the greatest satisfaction to me, because, as I read public judgment and opinion, it has been satisfactory to the contrary. The policy pursued in the office of Secretary of the Treasury by your successor I hope may be as successful as yours has been, and that no departure from it will be made except as experience and change of circumstances may make it necessary. Among your new official associates I trust you will find the same warm friends and co-workers that you leave in the executive branch of the Government. You take with you my most sincere wishes for your success as a legislator and as a citizen, and the assurance of my desire to continue the warm personal relations that have existed between us during the whole of our official connection.
 Very truly yours,
 U. S. GRANT.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Bill for removing the Capital of the State from Trenton to Elizabeth seems to be progressing favorably.

The Tube Railroad Bill has a strong and interested adversary in the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western R. R. which naturally desires to prevent the establishment of a competing Railroad across the Northern portion of the State. But that is just what the people intend to have, and what they need to have, unless the D. L. & W. Co. will pursue a more liberal policy than has hitherto marked the management of their road.

Several Bills pertaining to the City of Newark are still under consideration, progressing favorably.
 The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the petition for the admission of colored persons to the State Normal School, reported that legislation is not needed on the subject, the existing laws conferring all the rights desired. The committee recommended that no change be made in the law, adding that fitness and not race or color will be made the condition of admission to the school by the persons now in charge.

RESPECTING THE NAME OF BLOOMFIELD.

The students hereabout pretty generally understand that the Town was named in honor of the late century for, and in honor of, the then Governor of the State, GENERAL JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

In the following letter we have a valuable contribution to the history of the town and of the old Presbyterian Church, which still stands at the head of the beautiful park in the centre of the village.
 We are indebted to the thoughtfulness and courtesy of citizen J. F. HANCOCK for the opportunity of presenting this valuable document to the readers of the Saturday

GAZETTE, and of securing its preservation to latest generations.
 The letter is nearly seventy-seven years old and bears some marks of age. The sheet is small, bath size, 6 1/2 by 8 inches, folded. The ink was evidently of the best quality, and the writing is clear and distinct, and as easily read as print. The superscription on the outside of the folded letter was GENERAL JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Burlington.

Historical Letter.

BLOOMFIELD, Nov. 7th, 1796.

Sir: I take the liberty to write you by Mr. Abraham Ogden, who goes to-morrow to Trenton to attend Supreme Court, informing you that the Trustees of the Presbyterian Society in this place, formerly called Wardensham, have assumed to themselves the name and title of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Society of Bloomfield. Your character as a Federalist and Republican has some influence with the Society in this determination. I was Secretary of the meeting when the vote was taken—there were two votes for Greenleaf, two votes for Franklin, and about thirty for Bloomfield.

I flatter myself that if you allow yourself to be considered as a candidate at the next election for Representatives in Congress, your interest will be found much greater in this quarter than at the former election.

Not a man who served under you on the late expedition, I am told, will withhold his vote. Besides it is natural that we should have some partiality for our own name.

Bloomfield is very pleasantly situated. On the hill, which is nearly in the centre of the Society, the eye is agreeably entertained with a prospect of Meadow, Orchard and luxuriant harvest, to the extent of several miles on all sides.

The people have laid the plan for a handsome stone Church, which is expected to be completed in the course of two years.

It is that part of the Township of Newark which furnishes what is called the best Newark Cider.

With my best respects to Mr. Griffith and family, I subscribe myself, your obedient and humble servant,
 JACOB W. CRAIG.

Gen. Bloomfield.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Brought to the attention of the Board of Aldermen, and thoroughly indoctrinated with its divine teachings, we have heard that that marvellous sentimentality respecting hanging of murderers which is so much of a hobby with some, whose feelings we desire to respect.

The origin of the death penalty is contemporaneous with the creation of man. It was ordained and solemnly promulgated by God himself in the beginning; repeatedly reaffirmed and ratified by the Almighty Father in subsequent communications to the peoples of the earth; and never revoked by a distinct proclamation or sanction of God, or the Christ.

It has been received and respected as unquestioned law in all ages and by all nations from the beginning down to the present century. If there has been any exception to this statement at any past period, it is of too insignificant a character to be entitled to any weight as against the divine and universal statute—"HE THAT SHEDDETH MAN'S BLOOD, BY MAN SHALL HIS BLOOD BE SAVED."
 A sermon recently delivered by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard has some opportune and forcible thoughts on this subject. We shall give one pertinent extract. His text was Genesis 1:5. At the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. "This text occurs in a part of the Bible which has always been regarded as the highest inspired authority for punishing a murderer with death. The murderer does by his act forfeit his right in human society and incur the doom of death; this is a law universal as the race, unchanging as the character of God, unconditional in its statement and imperative in its demand. It is a law in harmony with the constitution of human nature and the sentiment of all antiquity. It is the justice of God imposed upon human society, and is so truly fundamental that the death penalty for murder cannot be abolished without weakening the sanctions of all governments, human and divine. It has been truly and forcibly said that 'the State may disobey this ordinance of God; it may condemn other social ordinances having a like divine institution; but in so doing it discards its own highest idea and rejects the only foundation upon which it can permanently rest. It builds alone on human wills, and that is building on sand.' It is needful to quicken the public conscience upon this subject, to teach the awful responsibility which rests upon the whole community when life has been deliberately taken away. The murderer is the enemy of mankind; he has attacked humanity; he has struck a blow at the whole human race, and all human beings owe it to themselves and to the Supreme Being, whose image they bear, to arise and with united voice demand, not vengeance, but the solemn and speedy execution of justice. When Putnam was slain, when Fisk (wicked man though he was) was shot, when the victims of those twenty-six, who are now confined in the Tombs upon the charge of murder, were hurried into eternity, then 'you and I and all of us fell down,' and the law of God and man was abolished until the penalty was paid. A pitiful humanitarianism, the child of Atheism or low morality, endeavors to excite sympathy for the criminal at the expense of the victim; represents law, which in its nature is passionate and just, as revengeful and malignant, and charges a

devilish spirit upon society, which demands the only sacrifice which can cleanse its own skirts from the pollution of blood and free it from the charge of being accessory to crime. Let all good men put away this spurious tenderness, this false estimate of the character of justice, this arrogance against God, which ignores the unalterable relation between divine and human law, and insist upon the punishment of convicted criminals as a debt to society and a duty to God. Until this is done we need not be sanguine respecting any reform; for a community that will tolerate its own destroyer, and seek to perpetuate his presence and influence, cannot rid itself of lesser evils. It has not the moral force necessary to frown upon the adulterer or to imprison the thief; much less has it the vigor and virtue needful to redress minor wrongs and to hold in check the thousands of evil-doers whom its leniency to greater criminals invites to wicked ways."

These are plain, wholesome, eloquent truths, that cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind and conscience of the community at this time. We heartily commend the firmness of Governor Dix in resisting the tremendous pressure which hopes to move him from his uprightness, and which many another man would have succumbed to. We trust he will in every case prove himself equally worthy of his exalted reputation for independent judgment and unimpeachable probity.

Before our paper comes to the hands of its numerous readers, Foster's execution will, to a degree, have established public confidence in the certainty of law and the inflexibility of justice. The future looks up with hope and brightness for the moral, social, and legal status of our country.

BLOOMFIELD LOCAL.

A party of many people are put to great inconvenience in passing from Westchester Church into Washington St. and Bloomfield Church, by being compelled to make a long circuit and double Point Baptist. It has been suggested that, if the good Baptist people would allow their rear gates to remain unfastened, a walk across their horse yard would save a great many needless steps and considerable time every day.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.—This thoroughfare west of the M. and E. R. R. is 50 feet wide, but from the railroad to Bloomfield Centre it is contracted to a width of perhaps scarcely over 40 feet. Why is this? It is generally understood that the law requires all streets to be at least three rods or 49 1/2 feet wide. If the bill now before the legislature becomes a law this defect in one of our important avenues will soon be remedied. If that bill fails it would seem desirable that some early action should be had by the residents on this street, looking to the widening of the lower end of Washington Avenue, which can be done.

An advance of \$150 was voted as an appropriation for school purposes.

The subject of giving to our section a "new name" was long ventilated and debated. A committee was appointed to consider the question and present a result of their cogitations at a future meeting.

The propriety of having a post office, to give strength and permanency to the "new name," when given, and to form a nucleus about which "the coming city," that our people just about, might centre, occupied a portion of the evening. The meeting on the whole, was very pleasant and calculated to excite greater individual interest in those matters which are relative to the interests of all.

There were about one hundred guests assembled, but the capacious parlors afforded ample space for the dance and promenade.

The ladies appeared in full dress, and many of the toilets were rich and elaborate. They looked lovelier than ever, and this seemed to have been the opinion of the gentlemen present, whose gallantry could not be excelled. Musicians had been procured from New York, and the effect of the music was soul-stirring and inspiring.

At twelve o'clock a most beautiful repast was enjoyed, after which dancing was resumed and kept up till "Old Sol" began to give signs of opening his "peepers" and throwing off his night-cap, when the guests retired to their homes, having spent a very pleasant and joyous evening.

MONTCLAIR LOCAL.

There are many beautiful features in this beautiful village. We now mention one of the most makes a favorable impression. The general arrangement of its roads and its streets are admirably planned, or wisely "let alone." So that while we have several parallel avenues running north and south for several miles, furnishing splendid drives, with but little hill, the cross streets and avenues are pleasantly varied in their directions and undulating grades. Perhaps, for the most part, they run at right angles to the longitudinal avenues, but in several instances they make a sweeping curve, adding greatly to the picturesque effect. Of this character are Orange Road and, especially, the road without a visible name, which diverges from the Orange Road near Mr. Cary's fine stone house, and winds to the south and west, with a beautiful grove on one side, and the residence of Mr. Adams, so home-like, and the stately mansion of Mr. Warren on the other side.

These meandering roads give a most graceful effect to the scene and take away the stiffness and predation that mark rectilinear city streets. They give a charming park-like appearance to the walks and drives, with new and far-reaching views at every turn.

The side-walks, which are to be found in every street, enable the pedestrian to take the morning or evening walk—so invigorating—without fear of wet feet or bedraggled dresses.

The town authorities would do well to look to these crossings as early as practicable. The winter wear of the roads has caused a subsidence of the earth on one or both sides of many of the crossings, which make them dangerous to vehicles and uncomfortable to riders. In their present condition they are a serious nuisance in many cases.

We invite communications on all proper and interesting subjects of local or general interest.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are payment in advance of a large number have complied with the terms and promptly paid their subscription price without any other than that printed at the head of our Journal.

We will be excused for reminding all who have not yet paid that their subscriptions will be the more acceptable if paid at once, as the revenue from advertisements does not begin to come in yet. Payment can be made to Mr. J. O. Doremus, Montclair P. O., to Mr. H. Dodd, Bloomfield P. O., or to the proprietor of the GAZETTE.

We are grateful to those subscribers who have sent us other subscriptions, and who are kindly aiding us in extending our field and increasing our list. During the week we have received a considerable accession, including about a dozen new ones from New York City, as many more from Newark and numbers from other parts.

Our subscribers will please remember our offer to furnish them extra copies for distribution abroad, or among those in our own towns who may feel unable to pay for it themselves, at \$1 per annum for each extra copy.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is not less than 1,800 weekly, in a population of nearly or quite 30,000, where it is regarded as their local journal. It is certainly an excellent medium, through which those who have meritorious goods to sell can profitably recommend them to large and intelligent communities. Those wishing further particulars as to terms of advertising, etc., will address the Proprietor of SATURDAY GAZETTE, Bloomfield.

A Voice from the "Palms."

STONE HOUSE PLAINS, March 19, 1873.

MEARS, EDITORS:—The spirit of improvement and enterprise which the GAZETTE has been instrumental in arousing throughout the southern, central and western part of our town is being felt also in this northern section of the township.

At a meeting called for last evening were found a goodly number of the residents of "Stone House Plains," vulgarly called "Oak-tree Corner," "Mohawk region," "Heathendom," "Blue Corner," and various other opprobrious appellations, of which our people are heartily tired.

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The propriety of having a post office, to give strength and permanency to the "new name," when given, and to form a nucleus about which "the coming city," that our people just about, might centre, occupied a portion of the evening. The meeting on the whole, was very pleasant and calculated to excite greater individual interest in those matters which are relative to the interests of all.

"NORTH END."

LITERARY NOTICES.

WELLS' PNEUMOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—This unique Magazine combines more than thirty really and essentially valuable than almost any magazine that comes to our table. Adapted to all classes and ages, it must be a welcome visitor to the family circle, where it proves entertaining and instructive—an important adjunct of the parent, the educator, the philanthropist.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH is another most excellent and useful Monthly issued by the prolific publishing house of S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y. No family should be without it. It is devoted to the inculcation of true hygienic principles.

JOURNAL OF FARMING.—This eight page quarto is published and circulated gratuitously by Marvin Dodd, & Co., the experienced and courteous dry-good men of Newark. It is filled with "Ramsey & Co's Paper Patterns," and some well selected reading.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE STREET LIGHTS BILL.—We have no definite tidings from Trenton as to the progress of the passage of our bill at this session of the legislature. It will be indeed strange if the almost unanimous wish of our people should be disregarded or neglected in so important a matter, and one so purely local.

As we have before said, there are, in our opinion, serious defects in the provisions of the bill which we would gladly have seen modified. But it is of the last importance that the requisite authority be secured at once for mapping our town and determining the location, the beginning, direction, terminus, width and grade of streets. This bill now before the legislature provides for, and we cannot afford to have this work deferred for another year. Desired modifications may be effected, if essential, by future legislative action. By all means let us have this law before the adjournment. We hope that our efficient representative will see that it does not fail.

We invite communications on all proper and interesting subjects of local or general interest.

interest and of historical or literary value; but, to secure attention, the communication must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication, but that we may know the responsible authority.

Writer of Pseudina's Journal will please send name to Editor, then we shall be pleased to give it a place.

A new feature in the recent ordination services at the Congregational Church of Southington, Conn., was the appearance of a layman in the pulpit to deliver the charge to the people, the person in this case being Deacon Samuel Holmes of Montclair, N. J. His address on the occasion is said to have been very earnest and appropriate.

Wm. Jacobus, Montclair, reports a sale of 16 acres on Mountain Avenue and Valley Road, from Lucius Moore to George W. Abbe—consideration, \$24,000. Also, from E. H. Biker, 63x188 feet on Park Street, to P. Finnegun—consideration, \$2,400.

CALDWELL.

Our regular correspondence has failed to reach us. The Editor is to be irregularly of small and that to the changes in the post office department at Washington? and that to the resignation of P. M. G. and the interval and vacation before his reappointment, and his mail carries resumption of duties. Or is it due to bad roads between Caldwell and Montclair?

At all events, we trust our intelligent observer and pleasant writer there will be on time next week.

There is a good Hotel in Caldwell with ample accommodation for man and beast.

This town is a charming mountain retreat for those seeking a summer sojourn away from the din and turmoil, the suffocating smoke and dust, the nauseous smells and the blistering pavements of the cities in summer time. Now is the time to look out for a country home.

A stage runs regularly between Caldwell and the Montclair station of the Morris and Essex R. R. several times a day, connecting with the most important trains.

We trust the club of 50 subscribers to the GAZETTE is nearly made up. Let us have hearty encouragement there. Property holders and intelligent business men in that town will find their interest in rallying promptly and with zeal to the support of this their local journal. If the business of Caldwell were advertised in the GAZETTE it would be creditable and beneficial to the town also.

ORANGE.

Contracts for the erection of the North Baptist Church, at Orange, have been awarded. The church, when completed, will cost \$50,000, and will be the finest edifice in Orange.

FRANKLIN MATTERS.

In the centre of that beautiful section of Belleville township, known as Franklin, occupied as Osborn's store, is the extensive factory of J. W. Stitt & Co. These (The Yantic) Mills are buildings of brick, set off with white stone, and are a decided ornament to the place.

The manufacturers are silk mixtures and fancy casimeres, which they market exclusively to A. T. Stewart & Co. The product amounts to upwards of \$400,000 worth of goods per year. One hundred and fifty hands are employed, a few of whom are children, and it is interesting to see the earnestness with which these little ones perform their duties. They work forty Compton Looms—ten sets (three large machines making a set of Cards)—ten Jacks, besides two self-operating Jacks—a wonderful and beautiful example of perfected mechanical art. There are many other machines of interest and wonder, all aiding in the process of making clothing.

This extensive manufactory is run by an engine of one hundred horse power, supplied by three large boilers.

A visit to the mill would convince one of the perfect management of affairs, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Underhill.

If you enter any apartment thereof, at any time of day, during working hours, you are at once impressed with the perfect order and system reigning there—and this without any visible signs of rule or restriction; every one seeming to know his duties and performing them.

NEW JERSEYDOM.

The number of patients accommodated in the State Lunatic Asylum is ninety-four.

The Bridge Committee of the Essex County Board of Freeholders have reported in favor of building a bridge over the Morris Canal, at Central avenue, at a cost of \$40,000.

The Resolute Baseball Club, of Elizabeth, have received challenges from the Athletics of Philadelphia, and the Boston Club, of Boston, for matches to be played early in the coming season.

EAST ORANGE.—The First Presbyterian church of East Orange, (Rev. J. L. Dunsen, pastor), admitted on Sabbath, March 2d, 37, to the church on profession of their faith, and five by certificate, making 43. Among them were heads of families, with their children, and 23 from the Sabbath-school.

The ladies of Newark, N. J., have a "Women's Christian Association," that is doing a valuable, excellent and timely work, in helping those who help themselves; watching over the young who are engaged in shops and stores; finding situations for those in want of them; comforting, encouraging and defending the friendless; a genuine good thing, and we ask every one of our many friends and readers in that beautiful city to help these women. Mrs. Rev. E. P. Terhune is its President, and to her may be sent the names and contributions of all who would have a hand in a noble cause.

THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

It would appear from the proceedings at the recent sessions of the Newark and New Brunswick Conventions, that the division of this Episcopal Diocese is now not far distant. Indeed, the matter is considered settled, and the question hereafter to be considered is in reference to the number of the new dioceses, whether there shall be two or more. All but one of the clergy in the Newark Convention favor division; the same is true of New Brunswick, while in Burlington Convention there are believed to be three opposed to it. It seems beyond doubt that at the next meeting of the Convention the General Convention will be requested to provide for a division. In the event of a creation of new dioceses, Bishop Odenheimer can choose his See, and in all probability will come to the Diocese of Newark, "having," according to an ambitious local paper, "his cathedral in this city."

LOCAL INFORMATION.

CHURCHES—MONTCLAIR.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. ROMEY BERRY, D.D., Pastor. Services Sunday at 10 A.M. and 7 P.M.
 CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. A. H. BRADFORD, Pastor. 104 and 74.
 EPISCOPAL.—Rev. James L. Maxwell, Rector. 104 and 74.
 METHODIST.—Rev. James Ayers, Pastor. 104 and 74.
 UNITARIAN.—Rev